1909

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THE FISHES OF LABRADOR.

By

WILLIAM CONVERSE KENDALL.

THE FISHES OF LABRADOR

By William Converse Kendall.

Assistant Bureau of Fisheries.

This paper is based mainly upon a small collection of fishes made during the expedition of the Bowdoin College party to Labrador in 1891, under the direction of Prof. Leslie A. Lee.*

As commonly understood Labrador consists of the area comprised within the great peninsula, the isthmus of which lies between the southern apex of Hudson Bay (James Bay) and the western end of the Gulf of St. Lawrence at about Seven Islands Bay, but is usually represented on the maps as only a narrow strip on the eastern side of this peninsula, Quebec occupying a large portion of the southern part of this area and the Ungava district the northern portion. The water boundaries of the peninsula are Hudson Bay, Ungava Bay, Atlantic Ocean (entrance to Davis Strait), Strait of Belle Isle and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The aquatic fauna of this region is in many respects similar to that of Greenland and more northern waters, and it may be reasonably expected that Greenland marine fishes at least, not yet recorded from Labrador, may yet be found there. There is doubtless some relationship to northern European forms. Very little is definitely known of the fish fauna of Labrador. The attention of most naturalists has usually been directed toward the

*This is the fifth article on the scientific results of the expedition. Its first preparation would have entitled it to have stood as the second; Various circumstances, beyond the control of the author, but which need not be dwelt upon, have delayed its publication until the present time.

It was the design of the author to have had an introduction by the late Professor Leslie A. Lee, in charge of the expedition, but this apparently was never written, as it could not be found among his papers.

The manuscript has been revised to bring it up to date.

The previous articles were:


birds, invertebrates, and plants of the region, and collections of fishes have been merely incidental and consequently small.

In order that this article may represent as nearly as possible all that is definitely known regarding the fish fauna of Labrador, it has been thought desirable to include all records of other Labrador fishes and record those contained in the Bowdoin collection.

This paper accordingly comprises: (1.) An annotated list of the Labrador fishes in the Bowdoin College collection, with a short appended list of species collected on the trip, but not in Labrador waters. The collection, although small, contains some very interesting forms and throws light on some hitherto obscure points. Larger lists of species have been recorded from that region, but of the twenty-five species in this collection seven have hitherto never been reported from Labrador. (2.) A list of all the species definitely recorded from Labrador follows with authority and date of each record. This authority and date refer to (3) a chronological bibliography and list of collections, in connection with each of which is given a table showing the nominal species recorded from Labrador, the locality and present identification of those contained in each work or collection.

The ichthyological literature pertaining strictly to Labrador is meagre, therefore, there have been included in the bibliographical list some arctic zoological works that contain no Labradorian references, but which are indispensable to the student of Labrador fishes.

While this list is probably incomplete, it is hoped that all the most essential works and references have been included.
Annotated List of the Fishes in the Bowdoin College Collection made on a Trip to Labrador in 1891.

1. **Catostomus catostomus** (Forster). Northern Sucker.
   Two specimens respectively 315 and 230 mm. long, were caught at North West River, July 27.

2. **Coregonus quadrilateralis** Richardson. Round White Fish.
   Two specimens were taken in North West River, July 27.
   (1.) Total length, 162 mm.; length to base of caudal fin, 132 mm.; head in latter length about 5, depth, 5.28; eye in head, 3.25; snout, 4.33; maxillary, 4.33; mandible, 2.88; interorbital, 1.14 in eye; dorsal rays, 11, the longest 1.30 in head; anal rays, 11; pectoral length equal to height of dorsal; scales, 10–91–7; gill-rakers on right side, 6+11=17, left side, 7+11=18.
   (2.) Total length, 165 mm.; length to base of caudal fin, 142 mm.; head nearly 5; depth about 5.5; eye in head, 4.14; snout, 3.62; maxillary, 4.14; mandible, 2.90; interorbital equal to diameter of eye; dorsal rays, 12, the highest ray about 1.25 in head; anal rays, 11, the longest 2 in head; scales 10–91–8; gill-rakers on right side, 6+11=17, on left, 6+11=17. Color of both silvery gray with large dusky spots above lateral line.

3. **Salmo salar** Linnaeus. Sea Salmon.
   Two young individuals taken at Chateau Bay, July 14.
   (1.) Total length, 118 mm.; length to base of caudal, 104 mm.; head in latter length, 4; depth, 4.08; eye in head, 3.71; snout, 4.66; maxillary including premaxillary, 2.36; mandible, 2.60; interorbital, 1.16 in eye; scales, 23–125–19; dorsal rays, 11, the longest, 1.44 in head; anal rays, 9, the longest 2 in head; pectoral, 1.13 in head; ventral, 1.78; gillrakers, right, 6+10=16; left, 6+11=17.
(2.) Total length, 113 mm.; length to base of caudal, 95 mm.; head, 3.80; depth, 4.75; eye in head, 4.16; snout, 5; maxillary, 2.50; mandible, 2.77; interorbital, 1; scales, 23-128-20; dorsal rays, 11, the longest, 1.47 in head; anal rays, 10, the longest, 2.88 in head; pectoral, 1.13; ventral, 1.76; gillrakers, 7+13=20; 9+13=22. Red spots were very distinct on these fish, but after exposure to the light the colors faded rapidly. It is not known to the writer under just what conditions these fish were captured; probably they were caught in fresh water, perhaps in some brook. It would hardly be expected that salmon of this size, especially with red spots would be found in salt water.


In Northwest River, July 27, 7 specimens were caught; in Hamilton Inlet, Cullingham's Cove, August 1, 4 specimens were obtained; at Red Bay, July 12, 2 specimens were obtained; and in Chateau Bay, July 14, 7 specimens were secured.


One young individual caught at Northwest River, July 27, presents the following characters:

Total length, 102 mm.; length to base of caudal, 89; head, 4.45 times in latter length; depth, 5.93; eye, 2.33 in head; snout, 5; maxillary, including premaxillary (as usually measured) 2.22; maxillary proper, 2.85; mandible, 1.75; interorbital space equal to eye; scales 196 in lateral line, pores 114 in number; dorsal rays, 10; anal rays, 10; pectoral length, 1.42 and ventral, 1.81 in head; gillrakers, right, 9+12=21, left, 9+9=18.


Five males and seven females were taken at Chateau Bay, July 14. One young individual 49 mm. long was obtained in Northwest River July 27.
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7. **Pungitius pungitius** (*Linnaeus*). Nine-spined Stickelback.

Several young and one large adult were obtained at Cullingham's Cove, Hamilton Inlet, August 1.


In the collection are numerous specimens from Chateau Bay and Mulligan's Point, Lake Melville, July 14; Northwest River, July 27; Cullingham's Cove, Hamilton Inlet, August 1.

In "Fishes of North and Middle America," to this form of North American Stickelback is assigned Walbaum's name, *Gasterosteus bispinosus*, which was based on the Two-spined Stickelback of Pennant's Arctic Zoology. It is stated that the American Stickelback differs from *G. aculeatus* of Europe chiefly "in having higher spines and a more slender body, the dorsal spines when depressed each extend beyond the base of the next. In other respects *G. bispinosus* does not differ materially from *G. aculeatus*." The writer has examined a great many specimens from both countries and finds that there are no constant differences by which they can be separated.


Specimens were collected in the following localities: Chateau Bay, July 19, 3 specimens; Battle Harbor, July 18, 11 specimens; Cullingham's Cove, Hamilton Inlet, August 1, 1 specimen; Rigolet, August 25, 1 specimen.

In "Fishes of North and Middle America," Jordan and Evermann consider this species as a sub-species of *G. bispinosus* of that work. The writer has no doubt but that this view is adopted solely because the partly armored forms of Europe are pronounced varieties of *G. aculeatus* by various writers, and the more or less naked forms of the Pacific Coast regarded by Rut ter as sub-species of *G. cataphractus*. Prof. Evermann, and no doubt Jordan too, holds that unless an intergradation has been
shown to exist, no matter how small the difference, if real and constant, the two forms, between which the gap exists, should be regarded as distinct species. While such an intergradation may probably exist no one has ever shown it to be so, and if such exist it is not evident between the forms here called *G. aculeatus* and *G. cuvieri*. The species *G. cuvieri* has closer affinities to *G. atkinsii* and *G. semiarmatus*, especially with the latter. Whatever the conditions of affairs among the Sticklebacks of Europe and the Pacific Coast, until further light be shed on them, the Sticklebacks of the Atlantic Coast of North America may retain undiluted binomial names.

10. **Ammodytes americanus** Dekay. LANT.

Three specimens were taken at Chateau Bay, July 14; 2 at Ragged Island, August 18.
Young, 20 to 27 mm. long, and 1 specimen 52 mm. long, were secured at Eskimo Bay, Lake Melville.

11. **Cottus cognatus** Richardson. **Great Bear Lake Bullhead.**

Two specimens collected in North West River, July 27, are doubtfully identified as this species. With so little material, however, it seems the best that can be done with them since they agree with the inadequate descriptions of Richardson, and Girard better than with any other. They were found with 2 other specimens which have been herein identified as *Cottus gracilis*. They are more robust, have more numerous dorsal and anal rays. The dorsal fin is proportionally higher and the ventral fin considerably shorter. The color also is somewhat different.

(1.) Total length, 49 mm.; length without tail, 40 mm.; head, 3.33 in latter length; depth, 4; eye, 4 in head; snout, 4; maxillary, 2.40; interorbital, 1.50 in eye; lateral line incomplete, slightly less than ½ total length; dorsal formula, VIII–16; anal, 14; ventral i, 4.

(2.) Total length, 34 mm.; length without tail, 29; head, 3.22; depth, 4.14; eye in head, 3.60; snout, 3; maxillary, 2.57; inter-
orbital, 1.66; lateral line incomplete, a little less than 1–5 total length; dorsal, VIII–17; anal, 14; ventral, i, 4.

Color light brown with irregular large and small spots of dark brown. Dorsal, pectoral, anal and caudal cross-barred with brown.

12. **Cottus gracilis** (Heckel). **BLOM.**

Two specimens 44 and 46 mm. long were obtained with 2 specimens of what seem, doubtfully, to be *C. cognatus*, in North West River, July 27.

13. **Myoxocephalus scorpius** (Linneus).

One small specimen was obtained.

Total length, 143 mm.; length without tail, 124 mm.; head, 2.81 in latter length; depth, 4.27; eye, 4.46 in head; snout, 3.38; interorbital width, 2 in eye; upper preopercular spine, 1.42 in eye; lower preopercular spine about 1.40 in first preopercular spine or 2 in eye; maxillary including premaxillary, 2 in head; length of highest dorsal spine, 2.93; longest dorsal ray, 2.09; length of pectoral, 1.26; length of ventral, 1.63; dorsal formula, X–17; anal 12; preorbital spines short and sharp; supraorbital spines very short and blunt; occipital spines very inconspicuous, practically none; opercular spines sharp; scapular spine moderate, sharp; otherwise much as in *M. groenlandicus* from which it may be readily distinguished by the narrower interorbital and inconspicuous occipital spines.

14. **Myoxocephalus groenlandicus** (*Cuvier and Valenciennes*).

One specimen is in the collection from Rigolet, August 26. This form is considered in current ichthyological literature as a subspecies of *M. scorpius*. The differences are few but well marked and seem to be constant in such specimens as the writer has been able to examine.

15. **Gymnocanthus tricusps** (Reinhardt).

One specimen 215 mm. total length obtained at Red Bay, July
12; 1 at Webec Harbor, August 4, and 1 at Ragged Islands, August 18.

16. **Arteidiellus atlanticus** *Jordan & Evermann.*
   One specimen found at Cullingham’s Cove, Hamilton Inlet, August 1.

17. **Aspidophoroides monopterygius** *(Bloch).*
   Three specimens obtained at Cullingham’s Cove, and 2 specimens at Turner Bay, Hamilton Inlet, August 1; 2 specimens obtained at Turner Bay, Hamilton Inlet, in 13 fathoms, August 24.

18. **Pholis gunnellus** *(Linnaeus).* **Rock Eel.**
   Two specimens were obtained at Eskimo Island, Hamilton Inlet, August 30.

19. **Lumpenus lampetraeformis** *(Walbaum).* “Serpent Blenny.”
   One specimen dredged in 4 fathoms in Hamilton Inlet, August 2. Total length, 87 mm.; length to base caudal, 81 mm.; head in length to base caudal, 5.40; depth, 10.10; eye, 3.75 in head; maxillary, 3.33; mandible, 2.72; interorbital, 4 in eye; dorsal, spines, LXXIV; anal I, 49; pectoral, 3.36 in head. This specimen agrees in color with the figure in Storer’s Fishes of Mass. The description in Fishes of North and Middle America is evidently copied from Storer while the figure is of a specimen in the National Museum. This specimen does not conform to the description above mentioned, but agrees with the figure. Storer’s specimen was 13 inches long.

20. **Gymnelis viridis** *Reinhardt.*
   Three specimens respectively 99, 72 and 65.5 mm. long were secured in Cullingham’s Cove, Hamilton Inlet, August 1.

21. **Stichæus punctatus** *(Fabricius).*
   Two specimens of this rather rare fish were secured at Battle Harbor, July 18.
This fish is undoubtedly *S. punctatus*, but current descriptions are unsatisfactory, as this species seems to be variable.

### Table of Relative Measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total length in mm.</th>
<th>Length to base of caudal</th>
<th>Head in latter length</th>
<th>Depth in head</th>
<th>Eye in head</th>
<th>Snout same.</th>
<th>Scales</th>
<th>Dorsal</th>
<th>Anat.</th>
<th>Pectoral</th>
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<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>5.16</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>XLVIII</td>
<td>11.34</td>
<td>Nearly as long as head.</td>
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<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>4.83</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>XLVIX</td>
<td>11.36</td>
<td>Nearly as long as head.</td>
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### Description of the Largest Specimen

Head sharply conical, maxillary reaching front of pupil; eye large, high; interorbital narrow. Lateral line on right side 67 mm. long, reaching opposite 25th dorsal spine, 6 mm. distant from base of dorsal, very little curved at upper end from gill opening; 67 pores; scales in lateral series about 125. Gill membranes not connected with the isthmus but forming a slight fold across it forward. Pectoral rays, 16; tips of anal rays extending one-third their length beyond the fin membrane.

Color, after 10 years preservation in alcohol: Back and side brown; belly with white area 5 mm. wide at origin of anal fin and tapering to a point at lower base of caudal; body mottled with very dark brown; 5 ocelli on back of dark and light brown at base of dorsal directly under 5 similar ones of black and white on dorsal. Dorsal marked with dark brown on gray ground. Head brown above, lighter on sides, with small oblong and round ocelli; chin, maxillary, cheeks and gill membranes forward crossed by 7 or 8 wavy dark brown bars; pectoral transparent with wavy cross bars; anal crossed by broad wavy dark brown and white bars; caudal with many wavy cross bars of dark brown and white.

22. *Gadus ogac* Richardson.

Two specimens are in the collection from Rigolet, August 26. This species has a proportionally heavier looking head than *G. callarias*. The two specimens in this collection are now brown in color with some faint yellowish cloudy appearance near abdomen. The following are the relative measurements:
23. Boreogadus saida (Lepechin).

Two specimens were collected in Chateau Bay, July 14, presenting the following characters:

Total length, 160 mm., length to base of caudal, 146 mm.; head in latter length, 3.65; depth, 4.70; eye in head, 3.63; snout, 3.85; maxillary, 2.50; mandible, 2.10; interorbital 1.22 in eye; barbel, 2.20 in eye; scales, 165; dorsal rays 14–20–21; anal rays, 20–20; longest dorsal rays in head, 1.81 and 1.40; longest anal rays in head, 1.84 and 2.40; pectoral length, 1.84 in head; gillrakers, right side, 2+19, left side, 4+19.

24. Urophycis tenuis (Mitchill). HAKE.

Three specimens of young that seemed to be this species were obtained at Battle Harbor, July 18, 65 mm. long, and off St. Michael Bay, July 23.

25. Pseudopleuronectes americanus (Walbaum). FLOUNDER.

One specimen obtained at Red Bay, July 12.

Species Obtained in Other Places on the Trip.

1. Gasterosteus bispinosus Walbaum. TWO-SPINED STICKLEBACK.
One specimen collected at the surface in the Bay of Fundy.

This is the "well characterized species" *Gasterosteus wheatlandi* of Putnam; subsequently relegated to synonymy where for many years it lay in dusty seclusion. It is the *G. biaculeatus* of Cuvier & Valenciennes, and of Sauvage, who described and figured it from the type from Newfoundland (widely distinct from *G. cuvieri*). Eigenmann re-described as *G. wheatlandi* what seems to be aberrant forms of this species. Kendall, under the impression that he had a new species, named it *G. gladiunculus*. It is indeed a "well characterized" species, a partly armored form, so far as now known occurring only in salt water; compared to *G. aculeatus*, *G. cuvieri* and *G. atkinsii*, it is short and deep, and of much smaller adult size. Usually no keel on caudal peduncle. The ventral spines each have a pronounced toothed cusp on each side of base; usually fewer dorsal and anal rays; ventral fin with two rudimentary rays. The other species never have but one ray in the ventral. *G. aculeatus*, *G. cuvieri* and *G. atkinsii* are closely related to each other and the latter two may prove to be sub-species of *G. aculeatus*, in fact, they may possibly be one species. But *G. wheatlandi* is too widely separated from these forms to ever prove to be other than a distinct species.

2. *Artediellus atlanticus* Jordan & Evermann.

One specimen obtained at the surface off Cape Sable, N. S. June 30.


One specimen from stomach of cod, off Cape George, Gulf of St. Lawrence, 45 fathoms, July 8.


Three young individuals were taken at the surface off Cape Sable, N. S., June 30; 17 young of various sizes were obtained at the surface in the Bay of Fundy, and two specimens were collected at surface off Cape Comorean, N. F., Gulf of St. Lawrence, July 10.
5. **Urophycis tenuis** (*Mitchill*). Hake.
Eight specimens, 42 to 102 mm. long, taken in Bay of Fundy; two specimens of young, 57 to 60 mm. respectively, caught off Cape Sable, N. S., at surface, June 30.

6. **Gadus callarias** *Linnaeus*. Cod.
Seventeen young individuals, 20 to 40 mm. total length, collected at surface off Cape Sable, N. S., June 30.

Check List of the Fishes Recorded from the Labrador Peninsula.

There are 73 species comprised in 30 families listed herein, which probably represent but a small percentage of those occurring in Labrador waters. Several of the records are not specifically Labradorian; 7 species in the Bowdoin collection are recorded from Labrador for the first time.

*Family, PETROMYZONIDÆ*

1. **Petromyzon**.
Low, 1896.

*Family, LAMNIDÆ.*

2. **Lamna**.
Schmitt, 1904.

*Family, SQUALIDÆ.*

3. **Squalus acantias** *Linnaeus*. Dogfish.
Storer, 1850 and 1853.

*Family, SOMNIOSIDÆ.*

4. **Somniosus microcephalus** (*Bloch and Schneider*)
Sleeper Shark.
Stearns, 1883; Turner, 1888; Packard, 1891.
5. **Raja senta** Garman. (?) Schmitt, 1904.

**Family, ACIPENSERIDÆ.**

6. **Acipenser rubicundus** LeSueur. STURGEON. Richardson, 1836; Low, 1896.

**Family, CATOSTOMIDÆ.**

7. **Catostomus catostomus** (Forster). NORTHERN SUCKER. Bowdoin, 1891; Low, 1896; Chambers, 1896.

8. **Catostomus commersonii** (Laçépède). COMMON SUCKER. Turner, 1883; Low, 1896.

**Family, ANGUILLIDÆ.**

9. **Anguilla rostrata** LeSueur. EEL. Low, 1896; Schmitt, 1904.

**Family CLUPEIDÆ.**

10. **Clupea harengus** Linnaeus. HERRING. Storer, 1850; Weiz, 1866; Gill, 1872; Stearns, 1883; Packard 1891; Schmitt, 1901 and 1904.


**Family, SALMONIDÆ.**

13. **Coregonus quadrilaterialis** Richardson. ROUND WHITEFISH. Bowdoin, 1891.

15. Argyrosomus artedi (*Le Sueur*). Lake Herring. Turner, 1883; Low, 1896. (?)

16. Salmo salar *Linneus.* Salmon. Chappell, 1818; Richardson, 1836; Storer, 1846, 1850 and 1853; Weiz, 1866; Turner, 1883; Stearns, 1883; Packard, 1891; Bowdoin, 1891; Low, 1896; Chambers, 1896; Schmitt, 1901.


19. Salvelinus fontinalis (*Mitchill*). Trout; Sea Trout. Chappell, 1818; Storer, 1850 and 1853; Güther, 1859; Gill, 1872; Suckley, 1872; Stearns, 1883; Packard, 1891; Bowdoin, 1891; Jordan & Evermann, 1896; Low, 1896; Chambers, 1896; Schmitt, 1901 and 1904.

20. Salvelinus stagnalis* (*Fabricius*). (?) Sea Trout. Storer, 1850; Weiz, 1866; Turner, 1883; Packard, 1891; Low, 1896.

*This is the "Sea Trout," or one of the sea trout of Labrador. Specimens from Greenland and Labrador in the U. S. National Museum have been identified and recorded as *Salmo stagnalis.* It is doubtful if this is a correct identification. It is the form described by H. R. Storer as *Salmo immaculatus,* which is not *S. fontinalis,* as regarded by some later authors. This name, however, is preoccupied.

Family, ARGENTINIDÆ.

21. Mallotus villosus (*Müller*). Capelin. Chappell, 1818; Storer, 1850; Weiz, 1866; Stearns, 1883; Packard, 1891; Bowdoin, 1891; Schmitt, 1904.
22. **Osmerus mordax** *(Mitchill)*. Smelt.
   Storer, 1853; Low, 1896; Schmitt, 1904.

   **Family, PECILIIDÆ.**

23. **Fundulus heteroclitus** *(Linnaeus)*.
   Schmitt, 1901, 1904.

   **Family, LUCIIDÆ**

24. **Esox lucius** *(Linnaeus)*. Pike.
   Low, 1896; Chambers, 1896.

   **Family, GASTEROSTEIDÆ.**

25. **Pungitius pungitius** *(Linnaeus)*. Nine-spined Stickleback.
   Bowdoin, 1891.

   Turner, 1883; Bowdoin, 1891; Jordan & Evermann, 1895.

27. **Gasterosteus cuvieri** *(Girard)*. Partly Armored Stickleback.
   Storer, 1850; Gunther, 1859; Weiz, 1866; Gill, 1872; Turner, 1883; Packard, 1891; Bowdoin, 1891; Jordan & Evermann, 1896; Schmitt, 1901 and 1904.

   **Family, AMMODYTIDÆ.**

28. **Ammodytes dubius** *(Reinhardt)*. Lant.
   Packard, 1891.

29. **Ammodytes americanus** *(Dekay)*. Sand Lant.
   Storer, 1850; Bowdoin, 1891.

   **Family, SCOMBRIDÆ.**

30. **Scomber scombrus** *(Linnaeus)*. Mackerel.
   Storer, 1853; Stearns, 1883; Jordan & Evermann, 1895; Schmitt, 1901 and 1904.
31. **Scomber japonicus** Houttuyn.
   Schmitt, 1904.

   *Family, LABRIDGE.*

32. **Tautogolabrus adspersus** (*Walbaum*).
   Jordan & Evermann, 1895.

   *Family, PERCIDÆ.*

33. **Stizostedion vitreum** (*Mitchill*). *Pike Perch.*
   Low, 1896.

   *Family, MOLIDÆ.*

34. **Mola mola** *Linnaeus*.
   Schmitt, 1904.

   *Family, SCORPÍENIDÆ.*

35. **Sebastes marinus** (*Linnaeus*). *Red Perch.*
   Packard, 1891.

   *Family, COTTIDÆ.*

36. **Artediellus atlanticus** *Jordan & Evermann*.
   Bowdoin, 1891; Jordan & Evermann, 1895.

37. **Icelus bicornis** (*Reinhardt*).
   Jordan & Evermann, 1895.

38. **Triglops pingeli** *Reinhardt*.
   Bowdoin, 1891.

39. **Cottus cognatus** *Richardson* (?)
   Bowdoin, 1891.

40. **Cottus gracilis** (*Heckel*).
   Turner, 1883; Bowdoin, 1891.

41. **Myoxocephalus scorpioides** (*Fabricius*).
   Turner, 1883; Bowdoin, 1891.

42. **Myoxocephalus scorpius** (*Linnaeus*). *Daddy Sculpin*.
   Turner, 1883; Bowdoin, 1891.
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43. **Myoxocephalus grœnlandicus** *(Cuvier & Valenciennes).* Greenland Sculpin.
   Gunther, 1859; Turner, 1883; Stearns, 1883; Packard, 1891; Bowdoin, 1891; Schmitt, 1901 and 1904.

44. **Myoxocephalus octodecimspinosus** *Mitchill.*
   Common Sculpin.
   Storer, 1850, 1853.

45. **Gymnocanthus tricuspis** *(Reinhardt).*
   Storer, 1850; Gill, 1872; Stearns, 1883; Packard, 1891; Jordan & Evermann, 1895; Bowdoin, 1891.

46. **Oncocottus hexacornis** *(Linnaeus).*
   Storer, 1850.

47. **Hemitripterus americanus** *(Gmelin).* Sea Raven.
   Jordan & Evermann, 1895; Schmitt, 1901 and 1904.

   *Family, AGONIDÆ.*

48. **Aspidophoroides monopterygius** *(Bloch).*
   Bowdoin, 1891.

   *Family, CYCLOPTERIDÆ.*

49. **Cyclopterus lumpus** *(Linnaeus).* Lumpfish.
   Storer, 1850; Turner, 1883; Packard, 1891; Schmitt, 1901 and 1904.

50. **Eumicrotremus spinosus** *(Muller).*
   Gill, 1872; Turner, 1882; Jordan & Evermann, 1895.

   *Family, LIPARIDIDÆ.*

51. **Neoliparis atlanticus** *Jordan & Evermann.*
   Gill, 1872. (?)

52. **Liparis liparis** *(Linnaeus).*
   Turner, 1883; Schmitt, 1901 and 1904.
53. Liparis tunicata Reinhardt.
    Gill, 1872; Turner, 1883.

    Family, BLENNIIDÆ.

54. Pholis gunnellus (Linnaeus). Rock Eel.
    Richardson, 1836; Storer, 1850; Gill, 1872; Turner, 1883; Bowdoin, 1891; Schmitt, 1901 and 1904.

55. Lumpenus fabricii (Cuvier & Valenciennes).
    Schmitt, 1904.

56. Lumpenus lampetraeformis Walbaum.
    Turner, 1883; Bowdoin, 1891.

57. Stichæus punctatus (Fabricius).
    Bowdoin, 1891.

    Family, ANARHICHADIDÆ.

58. Anarhichas lupus Linnaeus.
    Schmitt, 1904.

    Family, ZOARCIDÆ.

    Storer, 1850, 1853; Schmitt, 1901 and 1904.

60. Gymnelis viridis (Fabricius).
    Bowdoin, 1891.

    Family, MERLUCCIIDÆ.

    Weiz, 1866; Packard, 1891.

    Family, GADIDÆ.

62. Boreogadus saida Lepechin.
    Turner, 1883; Bowdoin, 1891.

63. Gadus callarias Linnaeus. Cod.
    Chappell, 1818; Stearns, 1883; Packard, 1891; Low, 1896; Schmitt, 1904.
64. **Gadus ogac** *Richardson*. **Greenland Cod.**
Turner, 1883; Stearns, 1883; Packard, 1891; Bowdoin, 1891; Jordan & Evermann, 1896.

65. **Melanogrammus aeglefinus** *(Linneus)*.
Schmitt, 1904.

66. **Lota maculosa** *(LeSueur)*. **Burbot.**
Turner, 1883; Low, 1896.

67. **Urophycis tenuis** *(Mitchill)*. **Hake.**
Bowdoin, 1891.

68. **Brosmius brosme** *(Müller)*. **Cusk.**
Weiz, 1866; Packard, 1891.

**Family, Pleuronectidae.**

69. **Hippoglossus hippocampus** *(Linneus)*. **Halibut.**
Storer, 1850; Schmitt, 1904.

70. **Hippoglossoides platessoides** *(Fabricius)*.
Stearns, 1883; Packard, 1891.

71. **Limanda ferruginea** *(Storer)*.
Storer, 1850; Gill, 1872; Jordan & Evermann, 1896.

72. **Pseudopleuronectes americanus** *(Walbaum)*. **Flounder.**
Storer, 1850; Gill, 1872; Turner, 1883; Stearns, 1883; Packard, 1891; Bowdoin, 1891; Jordan & Evermann, 1895; Schmitt, 1904.

73. **Liopsetta putnami** *(Gill)*. **Smooth Flounder.**
Turner, 1883; Jordan & Evermann, 1895.
Chronological Bibliography and List of Collections.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Species</th>
<th>Identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cod</td>
<td>Gadus callarias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capelin</td>
<td>Mallotus villosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon</td>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1835. Ross, James Clark. Natural History. Account of the objects in the several Departments of Natural History, seen and discovered during the present expedition by Captain James Clark Ross.
Appendix to the Narrative of a Second Voyage in Search of a Northwest Passage, and of a Residence in the Arctic Regions during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833. By Sir John Ross. Fish, pp. xlv-liv.


1836. Richardson, John. Fauna Boreali-Americana, or the Zoology of the Northern Parts of British America; containing descriptions of the objects of Natural History collected on the late northern land expedition under command of Captain Sir John Franklin, R. N. Part III, The Fish.

Though a number of the fishes enumerated and described in this work are Arctic, but few are recorded from the region about Labrador.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES.</th>
<th>LOCALITY.</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Blennius (Centronotus) gunnellus</td>
<td>Labrador coast</td>
<td>Pholis gunnellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lophius (Malthe) cubitrous*</td>
<td>Labrador coast</td>
<td>Ogcocephalus radiata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Salmo salar</td>
<td>Rivers of Labrador</td>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Salmo (Coregonus) labradoricus</td>
<td>Musquaw River</td>
<td>Coregonus clupeiformis (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Cyprinus (Catastomus) sueurii</td>
<td>Albany River</td>
<td>Moxostoma leseuerii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Salmo (Coregonus) tullibee</td>
<td>Albany River</td>
<td>Argyrosomus tullibee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES.</th>
<th>LOCALITY.</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malthe nasuta*</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Ogcocephalus radiatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*This fish was collected by Audubon. It is a southern fish and certainly did not come from Labrador. Audubon collected, also, in Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.
This paper consists of pages 247 (1) to 270 (24) inclusive and two plates. Plate 7, fig. 1, Gasterosteus cuvieri, Girard; fig. 2, Acanthocottus patris, H. R. Storer; fig. 3, A. labradoricus, Girard (head); plate 8, fig. 1, Gunnellus ingens; fig. 2, Platea rostrata, H. R. Storer.

The region covered by Storer's investigations extended from the Island of Anticosti to the mouth of the Straits of Belle Isle.

The list of Labrador fishes consists of nineteen nominal species, five of which were considered new to science.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES.</th>
<th>LOCALITY.</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Acanthocottus Labradingen</td>
<td>Yankee Harbor and as far east as Bras d'Or</td>
<td>Oucocottus quadricornis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Acanthocottus Virginiaus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Myoxocephalus octodeclimspinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Acanthocottus patris*</td>
<td>Straits of Belle Isle</td>
<td>Gymnochirus tricuspidis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Gasterosteus Cuvieri*</td>
<td>Bras d'Or; Red Bay</td>
<td>Gasterosteus cuvieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gunnellus ingens*</td>
<td>St. Mary's Islands to Straits of Belle Isle</td>
<td>Pholis gunnellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Zoarchus anguillaris</td>
<td>Bras d'Or</td>
<td>Zoarchus anguillaris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Salmo salar</td>
<td>Everywhere on Labrador coast</td>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Salmo fontinalis</td>
<td>Straits of Southern Labrador</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Salmo immaculatus</td>
<td>Red Bay</td>
<td>Salvelinus stagnalis (?) (&quot;Sea trout&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Mallotus villosus</td>
<td>Red Bay</td>
<td>Mallotus villosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Clupea elongata</td>
<td>Red Bay; Bras d'Or</td>
<td>Clupea harengus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Alosa cyanonoton</td>
<td>Red Bay</td>
<td>Pomolobus pseudoharengus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Hippoglossus vulgaris</td>
<td>Red Bay</td>
<td>Hippoglossus hIPPoglossus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Platea Planus</td>
<td>St. Mary's Islands as far east as Bras d'Or</td>
<td>Pseudopieuronectes americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Platea rostrata</td>
<td>Red Bay; Bras d'Or</td>
<td>Limanda ferruginea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Lampus Anglorum</td>
<td>Bras d'Or; Red Bay</td>
<td>Cyclothorax lumpus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Ammodytes Americanus</td>
<td>Red Bay</td>
<td>Ammodytes americana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Acanthias Americanus</td>
<td>Bras d'Or; Red Bay</td>
<td>Squalus acanthias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Seymmus brevipinna</td>
<td>Bras d'Or</td>
<td>Somniosus microcephalus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Indicates species described as new.
1863, 1855, 1859, 1867. Storer, David Humphreys. History of the Fishes of Massachusetts.


This book consists of several parts issued during the years 1853 to 1867. In a few parts only are there references to Labrador and they are quoted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES</th>
<th>LOCALITY</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Acantlias Americanus</td>
<td>Northerly beyond the coast of Labrador</td>
<td>Squalus acantlias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Acanthocottus Virginianus</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Myoxocephalus octodecinuspinosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Osmerus viridescens</td>
<td>From the waters of Huron to the coast of Labrador</td>
<td>Osmerus mordax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Salmo salar</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Salmo fontinalis</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Scomber vernalis</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Scomber scombrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Zoarcus anguillaris</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Zoarcus anguillaris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES</th>
<th>LOCALITY</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasterosteus biaculeatus</td>
<td>Coast of Labrador</td>
<td>Gasterosteus cuvieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottus Labradoricus</td>
<td>Coast of Labrador</td>
<td>Myoxocephalus grenlandicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Malthe cubifrons</td>
<td>Coast of Labrador*</td>
<td>Ogcocephalus radiata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lucioperca Americana</td>
<td>Albany River</td>
<td>Stizostedion vitreum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Authorities cited, but no localities given.

* Cf. foot note, p. 227.
1865. Gill, Theodore. Synopsis of the Fishes of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES</th>
<th>LOCALITY</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Salmo immaculatus</td>
<td>Red Bay</td>
<td>Salvelinus stagneralis (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(&quot;Sea trout&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Coregonus Labrador-</td>
<td>Musquaw River</td>
<td>Coregonus clupeaformis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES</th>
<th>LOCALITY</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Clupea</td>
<td>Straits of Belle Isle</td>
<td>Clupea harengus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Merluccius vulgaris</td>
<td></td>
<td>Merluccius bilinearis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Brosnius flavescens</td>
<td>Straits of Belle Isle</td>
<td>Brosnius brosme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Pygosteus Cuvieri</td>
<td>From a tidal fresh water</td>
<td>Gasterosteus cuvieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spring, near Salmon River,</td>
<td>Gadus calarias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Straits of Belle Isle</td>
<td>Mallotus villosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gadus arenosus</td>
<td>Sloop Harbor</td>
<td>Salmo stagneralis (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mallotus villosus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salmo stagneralis (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Salmo immaculatus</td>
<td>Near Hopedale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Salmo sp.</td>
<td>Island Ponds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Salmo hudsonicus</td>
<td>Tidal Pond of brackish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>water on Square Island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Salmo salar.</td>
<td>Henley Harb.; Square Is'nd;</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Bay; Grosswater Bay;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hamilton Inlet; Belle Amours;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Straits of Belle Isle; Salmo salar.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kendall: Fishes of Labrador.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES.</th>
<th>LOCALITY.</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Catostomus macrolepidotus</td>
<td>Albany River</td>
<td>Moxostoma leucuriid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Catostomus hudsomius</td>
<td>Albany River</td>
<td>Catostomus catostomus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES.</th>
<th>LOCALITY.</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Salmo immaculatus</td>
<td>Red Bay</td>
<td>Salvelinus stamalis (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Salmo hudsonicus</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis (&quot;Sea trout&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1872. Gill, Theodore. Catalogue of the Fishes of the East Coast of North America. Report U. S. Fish Commission 1871, 1872 (1873), pp. 779–814. The localities and the ranges of fishes are for the most part general and doubtless all compiled. Malthe cubifrons is given on the authority of Richardson as from Labrador, which is undoubtedly a mistake; (vide foot note, Richardson 1836, p. 227). Gasterosteus biaculeatus most likely refers to G. cuvieri.

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<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES.</th>
<th>LOCALITY.</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Malthe cubifrons</td>
<td>Labrador [not]</td>
<td>Ogocephalus radiata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Gasterosteus aculeatus</td>
<td>Greenland to Newfoundland</td>
<td>Gasterosteus aculeatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gasterosteus biaculeatus</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Gasterosteus cuvieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Limanda rostrata</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Limanda ferruginea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Muranoidees ingens</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Pholis gunnellus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Anarrichas vomerinus</td>
<td>Greenland to Cape Hatteras</td>
<td>Anarrichas lupus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cyclopterus lumpus</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Hatteras</td>
<td>Cyclopterus lumpus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Eumicropterus spinosus</td>
<td>Greenland to Bay of Fundy</td>
<td>Eumicropterus spinosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Liparis lineata</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Liparis liparis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cf. foot note, p. 227.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. Liparis Montagu</th>
<th>Polar regions to Cape Cod</th>
<th>Neoliparis atlanticus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Aspidophoroides monopterygius</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Aspidophoroides monopterygius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Cottus groenlandicus</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Myxocephalus groenlandicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Cottus ocellatus</td>
<td>Greenland to Newfoundland</td>
<td>Onocottus quadricornis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Cottus labradoricus</td>
<td>Greenland to Bay of Fundy</td>
<td>Myxocephalus groenlandicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Gymnocaithus patriis</td>
<td>Labrador to Bay of Fundy</td>
<td>Gymnocaithus tricuspidis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Sebastes norvegicus</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Sebastes marinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Sebastes viviparus</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Sebastes marinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Scomber scombrus</td>
<td>Greenland to Cape Hatteras</td>
<td>Scomber scombrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Ammodytes dubius</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Ammodytes dubius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Mallotus villosus</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Mallotus villosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Salmo salar</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. S. immaculatus</td>
<td>Labrador to Nova Scotia</td>
<td>Salvelinus stagnalis (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Clupea harengus</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Clupea harengus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Somniosus microcephalus</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Somniosus microcephalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Myxine glutinosa</td>
<td>Polar regions to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Myxine glutinosa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1877. Gunther, Dr. Albert. Account of the fishes collected by Capt. Feilden between 78° and 83° N. Lat., during the Arctic Expedition, 1875-6.


1877. Gunther, Dr. Albert. Report on a collection of fishes made by Mr. C. Hart during the late Arctic Expedition.


1879. Bean, Tarleton H. Fishes collected in Cumberland Gulf and Disko Bay.
Kendall: Fishes of Labrador.


1881. Bean, Tarleton H. Notes on some Fishes from Hudson Bay.

This is an annotated list of a few fishes collected by Walton Hayden, Esq., at Moose Factory and six by Robert Bell, M. D., Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Canada at the mouth of Nelson River and York Factory.

1883. Turner, L. M. A collection is in the Smithsonian Institution, made in the vicinity of Fort Chimo, Ungava Bay, identified by Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, honorary Curator of Fishes, U. S. National Museum, and recorded in the catalogues of the Department of Fishes of that institution. So far as can be ascertained, Mr. Turner spent two winters and one summer in this region—1882-1884. The few changes it was found necessary to make are due to changes in nomenclature since the identifications were made, rather than to misidentification. This is the largest collection from the Labrador peninsula known to the writer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Species</th>
<th>Identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ammodytes americanus</td>
<td>Ammodytes americanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Boreogadus saida</td>
<td>Boreogadus saida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Catostomus teres, var.</td>
<td>Catostomus commersonii, var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Coregonus artedi, var.</td>
<td>Argyrosmus artedi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Coregonus labradoricus</td>
<td>Coregonus clupeaformis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Cyclopterus lumpus</td>
<td>Cyclopterus lumpus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Cottus scorpius</td>
<td>Myoxocephalus scorpius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Cottus scorpioides</td>
<td>Myoxocephalus scorpioides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cottus groenlandicus</td>
<td>Myoxocephalus groenlandicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Eumicrotremus spinosus</td>
<td>Eumicrotremus spinosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Gasterosteus aculeatus</td>
<td>Gasterosteus aculeatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Gasterosteus biaculeatus</td>
<td>Gasterosteus cuvieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Gasterosteus gymnurus</td>
<td>Gasterosteus cuvieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Gadus ogac</td>
<td>Gadus ogac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Leptoblennius sp.</td>
<td>Lumpenus lampetraformis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. Liparis lineata
17. Liparis tunicata
18. Lota maculosa
19. Murænoides gunnellus
20. Pleuronectes glaber
21. Pleuronectes americanus
22. Somniosus microcephalus
23. Salmo salar
24. Salvelinus namaycush
25. Salvelinus fontinalis
26. Salvelinus stagnalis
27. Salvelinus hudsonicus
28. Uranidea richardsonii

1883. Stearns, W. A. Notes on the Natural History of Labrador.


These notes contain a list of seventeen species of fishes, of which thirteen are ascribed to Labrador. The other four are recorded from Cape Breton.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES</th>
<th>LOCALITY</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Scomber scombrus</td>
<td>Triangle, Labrador</td>
<td>Scomber scombrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Salmo salar</td>
<td>Mouths of rivers along the Labrador coast</td>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
<td>All streams along coast</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mallotus villosus</td>
<td>Shool water along coast</td>
<td>Mallotus villosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Clupea harengus</td>
<td>Blanc Sablon</td>
<td>Clupea harengus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Gadus morhua</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Gadus callarias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Gadus ogac</td>
<td>Deep water of Labrador coast</td>
<td>Gadus ogac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Cottus scorpioides</td>
<td>All along the coast</td>
<td>Myoxocephalus scorpioides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cottus grönlandicus</td>
<td>All along the coast</td>
<td>Myoxocephalus grönlandicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Gymnocephalus pictiliger</td>
<td>All along the coast</td>
<td>Gymnocephalus tricuspidus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Hyppoglossus platessoides</td>
<td>All along the coast</td>
<td>Hyppoglossus platessoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Pleuronectes americanus</td>
<td>All along the coast</td>
<td>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Somniosus microcephalus</td>
<td>All along the coast</td>
<td>Somniosus microcephalus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1891. Packard, Alpheus Spring. The Labrador Coast. A Journal of two Summer Cruises to that Region, with Notes on its Early Discoveries, on the Eskimo, on its Physical Geography, Geology and Natural History.

The chapter on the Zoology of Labrador (Chap. XV) consists of 90 pages, containing a list beginning with animals of the lowest classes and ascending to the highest. These lists represent pretty completely what is known of the zoology of the Labrador coast. There seems to be less known about the fishes than of any other class. There are twenty-two species recorded, of which eighteen can be considered valid. Of the twenty-two species, apparently only ten were observed by Packard and information obtained about one other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Species</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somniosus microcephalus</td>
<td>Along the coast</td>
<td>Somniosus microcephalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scomber vernalis</td>
<td>Salmon Bay; Red Bay</td>
<td>Scomber scombrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pygosteus Cuvieri Brevorti</td>
<td>Salmon River; Straits of Belle Isle</td>
<td>Gasterosteus cuvieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammodytes dubius</td>
<td>Sloop Harbor</td>
<td>Ammodytes dubius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebastes norvegicus</td>
<td>In 15 fathoms</td>
<td>Sebastes marinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnocaanthus patris</td>
<td>Henley Harbor</td>
<td>Gymnocaanthus triiceps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottus scorpoides</td>
<td></td>
<td>Myoxocephalus scorpoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottusgreenlandicus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Myoxocephalus greenlandicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Gymnocyathus pistilliger</td>
<td>Gymnocyathus triicuspidis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Hippoglossoides platessoides</td>
<td>Hippoglossoides platessoides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Pleuronectes americanus</td>
<td>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Cyclopterus lumpus</td>
<td>Cyclopterus lumpus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Gadus arenosus</td>
<td>Gadus callarias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Gadus ogac</td>
<td>Gadus ogac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Merluccius vulgaris</td>
<td>Merluccius bilinearis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Brosme flavescens</td>
<td>Brosme flavescens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Salmo salar</td>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Salmo immaculatus</td>
<td>Salmo immaculatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Salmo hudsonicus</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Salmo sp.</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis (?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Mallotus villosus</td>
<td>Mallotus villosus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Clupea harengus</td>
<td>Clupea harengus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The inclusion of the references in this check list will preclude the necessity of using Bull. 47, U. S. N. M., i.e., Fishes of North and Middle America, for all of them will be but repetitions in the latter work. Most of these references are very general and refer to no particular Labrador collection.

The nomenclature has been somewhat changed in Bulletin 47, but this is shown in the two columns of names, the names of the latter work having in most instances been used by the writer with a few exceptions which are mainly sub-species of Bull. 47, given a specific rank by the present writer.

General references like “Arctic seas to Cape Cod” are used, Labrador, lying between, being implied, but for obvious reasons
such general references as “North Atlantic to Cape Hatteras” are omitted.

The following list contains the first and only references yet found to Tautogolabrus adspersus, Microgadus tomcod, and a few other less common forms. It is doubtful if this tomcod occurs in Labrador. The young or small cod are known as tomcod there.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal Species</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somniosus microcephalus</td>
<td>Arctic Seas, south to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Somniosus microcephalus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catostomus catostomus</td>
<td>Streams about Hudson Bay</td>
<td>Catostomus catostomus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coregonus labradoricus</td>
<td>Musquaw River, Labrador</td>
<td>Coregonus clupeaforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristivomer namaycush</td>
<td>North to the Arctic Circle</td>
<td>Cristivomer namaycush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
<td>Northward to Labrador</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallotus villosus</td>
<td>Arctic America; South to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Mallotus villosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasterosteus bispinosus</td>
<td>Labrador to New Jersey</td>
<td>Gasterosteus aculeatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasterosteus bispinosus</td>
<td>Labrador to Massachusetts</td>
<td>Gasterosteus cuvieri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percopsis guttatus</td>
<td>Hudson Bay</td>
<td>Percopsis guttatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammodytes dubius</td>
<td>Greenland to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Ammodytes dubius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scomber scombrus</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Scomber scombrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tautogolabrus adspersus</td>
<td>Labrador to Sandy Hook</td>
<td>Tautogolabrus adspersus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctedielius atlanticus</td>
<td>Labrador to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Arctedielius atlanticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icelus bicorns</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Icelus bicorns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acanthocottus grenlandicus</td>
<td>New York to Greenland</td>
<td>Myoxocephalus grenlandicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnocaenus tricuspidatus</td>
<td>Labrador</td>
<td>Gymnocaenus tricuspidatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemitripterus americanus</td>
<td>Cape Cod to Labrador</td>
<td>Hemitripterus americanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspidophoroides monopterygius</td>
<td>Greenland to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Aspidophoroides monopterygius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eumicrotremus spinosus</td>
<td>Arctic Ocean, south to Maine</td>
<td>Eumicrotremus spinosus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stichaeus punctatus</td>
<td>Polar seas south to Cape Cod</td>
<td>Stichaeus punctatus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. Leptoblennius serpentinus  
22. Zoarces anguillaris  
23. Lycoodes reticulatus  
24. Gymnella viridis  
25. Microgadus tomcod  
26. Gaidropsarus reinhardtii  
27. Gaidropsarus ensis  
28. Brosmius brosme  
29. Macrourus berglax  
30. Hippoglossus hippoglossus  
31. Limanda feruginea  
32. Pseudopleuronectes americanus  
33. Liopsetta putnami  

Cape Cod to Greenland  
Delaware to Labrador  
Greenland, south to Narragansett Bay  
Arctic seas, south to Nova Scotia  
Virginia to Labrador  
Greenland and east coast of United States  
New York to Greenland  
Polar regions south to Cape Cod  
Massachusetts to Greenland  
All northern seas  
Labrador to New York  
Labrador to Cape Lookout  
Cape Cod to Labrador  
Lumpenus lampetriiformis  
Zoarces anguillaris  
Lycoodes reticulatus  
Gymnella viridis  
Microgadus tomcod  
Gaidropsarus reinhardtii  
Gaidropsarus ensis  
Brosmius brosme  
Macrourus berglax  
Hippoglossus hippoglossus  
Limanda feruginea  
Pseudopleuronectes americanus  
Liopsetta putnami  

1896. Jordan, David Starr, & Evermann, Barton Warren. The Fishes of North and Middle America: A descriptive catalogue of the species of fish-like vertebrates found in the waters of North America, north of the Isthmus of Panama, Part I; 1898, Ibid, Parts II and III; 1900, Part IV.


1896. Low, A. P. Report on Explorations in the Labrador Peninsula along the East Main, Koksoak, Hamilton, Manicouagan and portions of other rivers in 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895. Appendix III. List of the principal food fishes of Labrador Peninsula, with short notes on their distribution, pp. 329 L, to 332 L.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES</th>
<th>LOCALITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petromyzon sp.</td>
<td>Bersimis River, a few miles below Lake Pipmaukin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acipenser sp.</td>
<td>Rupert River; Lake Nemiskan; East Main River; lower part of George River; Nottaway River; at Lake Obatogaman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catostomus longirostris</td>
<td>Rivers and lakes throughout the interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catostomus forsterianus</td>
<td>Throughout the interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmerus mordax</td>
<td>Mouth of Northwest River, Hamilton Inlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coregonus clupeiformis</td>
<td>Throughout interior lakes and rivers; east coast James Bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
<td>Rivers of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic coasts, and also in the rivers flowing into Ungava Bay; Hamilton Inlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlocked variety of Salmo salar, or Ouina-niche</td>
<td>Hamilton River above Grand Falls; Koksoak River below Lake Kamipiskan; Lake Michikanamon, the head of Northwest River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmo Hearnii</td>
<td>Northern east coast of Hudson Bay; the southern limit is a small river a few miles south of Cape Jones; near Long Island; small streams flowing into Richmond Gulf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvelinus namaycush</td>
<td>Large lakes of the interior northward to Hudson Strait</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDENTIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acipenser rubicundus or sturio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catostomus catostomus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catostomus commersonii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osmerus mordax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coregonus clupeiformis (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmo ouananiche (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvelinus hearnii (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristivomer namaycush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esox lucius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stizostedion vitreum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lota maculosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadus callarias</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The list furnished in this book is given there on the authority of A. P. Low, who explored Hamilton River in 1894.
Kendall: *Fishes of Labrador.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOMINAL SPECIES.</th>
<th>LOCALITY.</th>
<th>IDENTIFICATION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ouananiche</td>
<td>Kaksoak River, Hamilton River about the Falls, and Lake Michikamore</td>
<td>Salmo ouananiche (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cyprinus forsterianus</td>
<td>Hamilton River</td>
<td>Catostomus catostomus (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Coregonus clupeiformis</td>
<td>Hamilton River</td>
<td>Coregonus clupeiformis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Salvelinus namaycush</td>
<td>Hamilton River</td>
<td>Cristivomer namaycush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
<td>Hamilton River</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Esox lucius</td>
<td>Hamilton River</td>
<td>Esox lucius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Salmon</td>
<td>Hamilton River</td>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sea trout</td>
<td>Hamilton River</td>
<td>Salvelinus fontinalis (?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1901. Smith, J. A small collection of fishes from Anticosti, sent to the U. S. National Museum for identification, were received this fall from Dr. J. Smith, of Anticosti Island. These the writer was permitted by Mr. B. A. Bean to examine and use in this list. Some of them were preserved in formalin, others were dry salted with acetate of soda.

There are but eleven species in the collection, but one of these has apparently not been recorded from Labrador before, i. e., *Fundulus heteroclitus*, whose most northern point on record is Maine.

**LIST OF SPECIES.**

1. Clupea harengus.
2. Salvelinus fontinalis.
3. Fundulus heteroclitus.
4. Gasterosteus cuvieri.
5. Scomber scombrus.
8. Cyclopterus lumpus.
11. Zoarces anguillaris.